

## 23\_GSM850\_GPRS(4 Tx slots)\_Back\_10mm\_Ch251

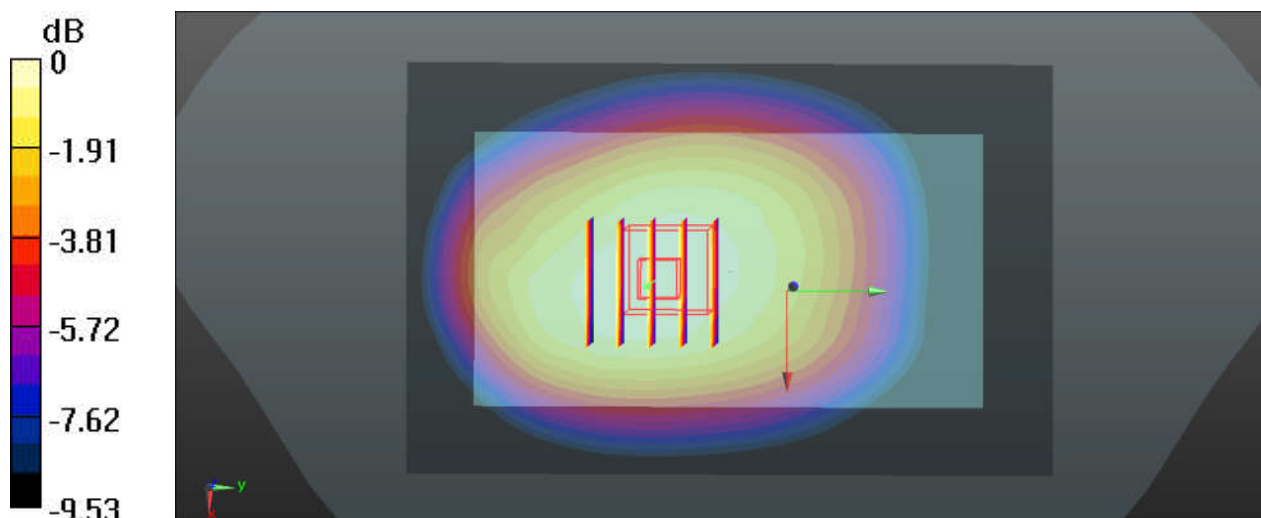
Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE12 (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08  
Medium: MSL\_835\_171022 Medium parameters used:  $f = 848.8$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.018$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.954$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(10.34, 10.34, 10.34); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch251/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.808 W/kg

**Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 2.514 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.869 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.698 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.535 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.796 W/kg



## 24\_GSM1900\_GPRS(4 Tx slots)\_Back\_10mm\_Ch810

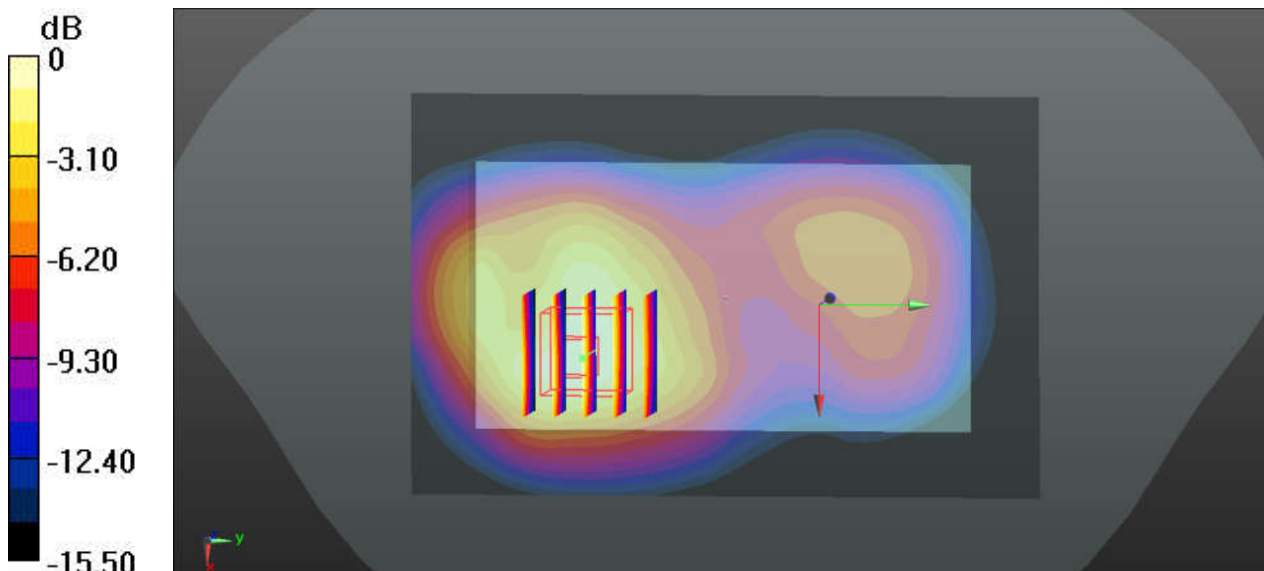
Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE12 (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08  
Medium: MSL\_1900\_171023 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1909.8$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.549$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.929$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch810/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.44 W/kg

**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 2.201 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.69 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 1.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.639 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.37 W/kg



0 dB = 1.44 W/kg

## 25\_WCDMA Band V\_RMC 12.2Kbps\_Back\_10mm\_Ch4233

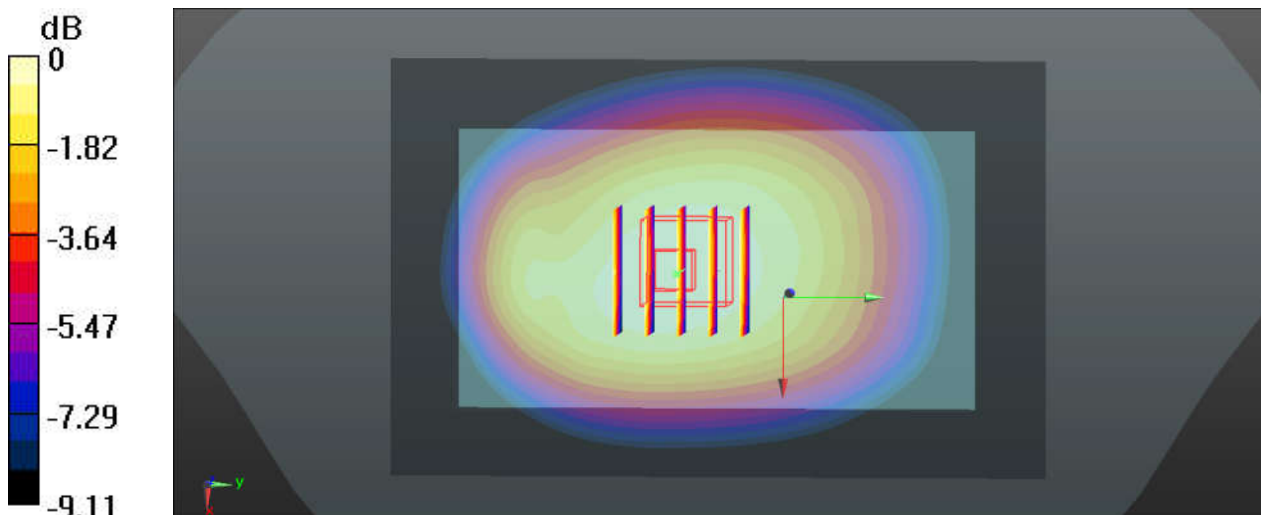
Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: MSL\_835\_171022 Medium parameters used:  $f = 846.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.015$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.97$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(10.34, 10.34, 10.34); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch4233/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.492 W/kg

**Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 1.675 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.537 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.429 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.327 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.492 W/kg



0 dB = 0.492 W/kg

## 26\_WCDMA Band IV\_RMC 12.2Kbps\_Back\_10mm\_Ch1413

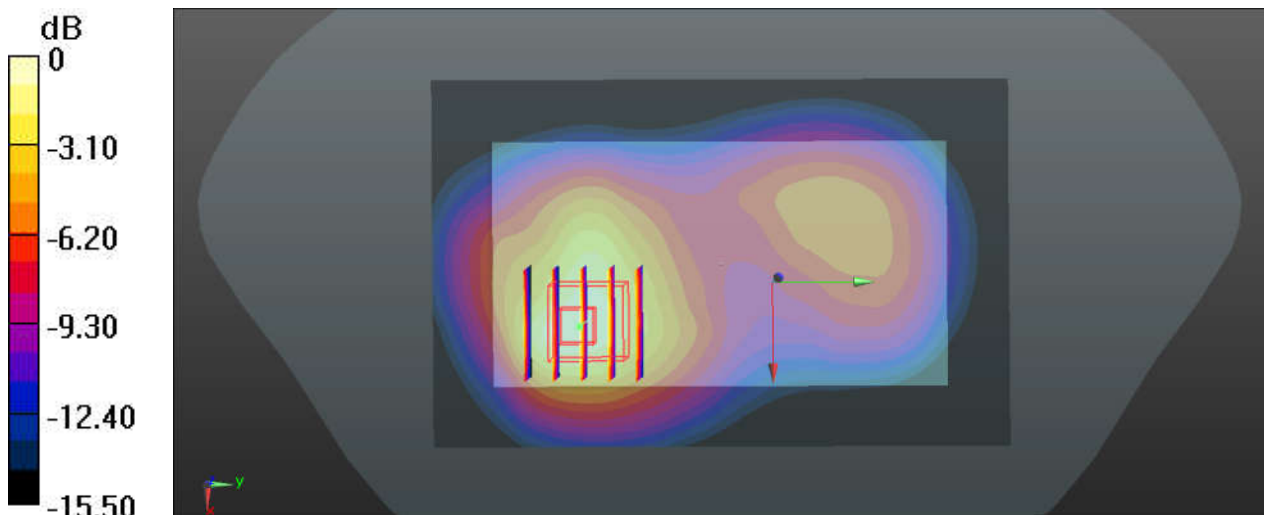
Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1732.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: MSL\_1750\_171024 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1732.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.498$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.196$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(8.58, 8.58, 8.58); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch1413/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.962 W/kg

**Ch1413/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 2.114 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.19 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.753 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.447 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.971 W/kg



## 27\_WCDMA Band II\_RMC 12.2Kbps\_Back\_10mm\_Ch9262

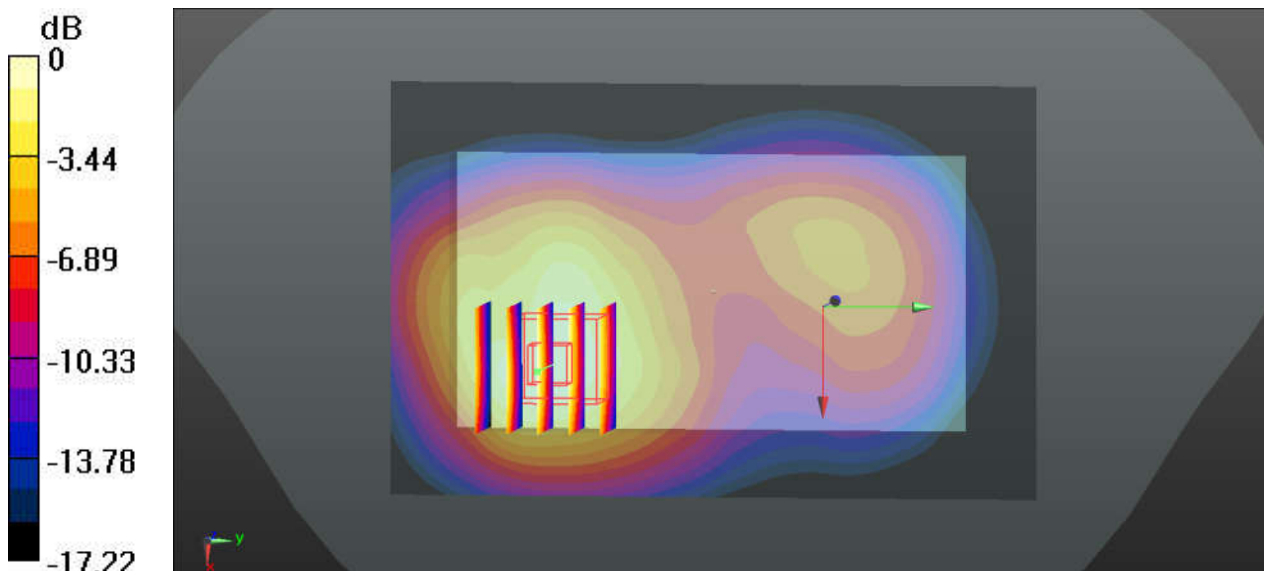
Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: MSL\_1900\_171023 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1852.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.484$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.117$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch9262/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.824 W/kg

**Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 1.692 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.02 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.639 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.380 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.838 W/kg



0 dB = 0.824 W/kg

## 28\_LTE Band 12\_10M\_QPSK\_1RB\_49Offset\_Back\_10mm\_Ch23095

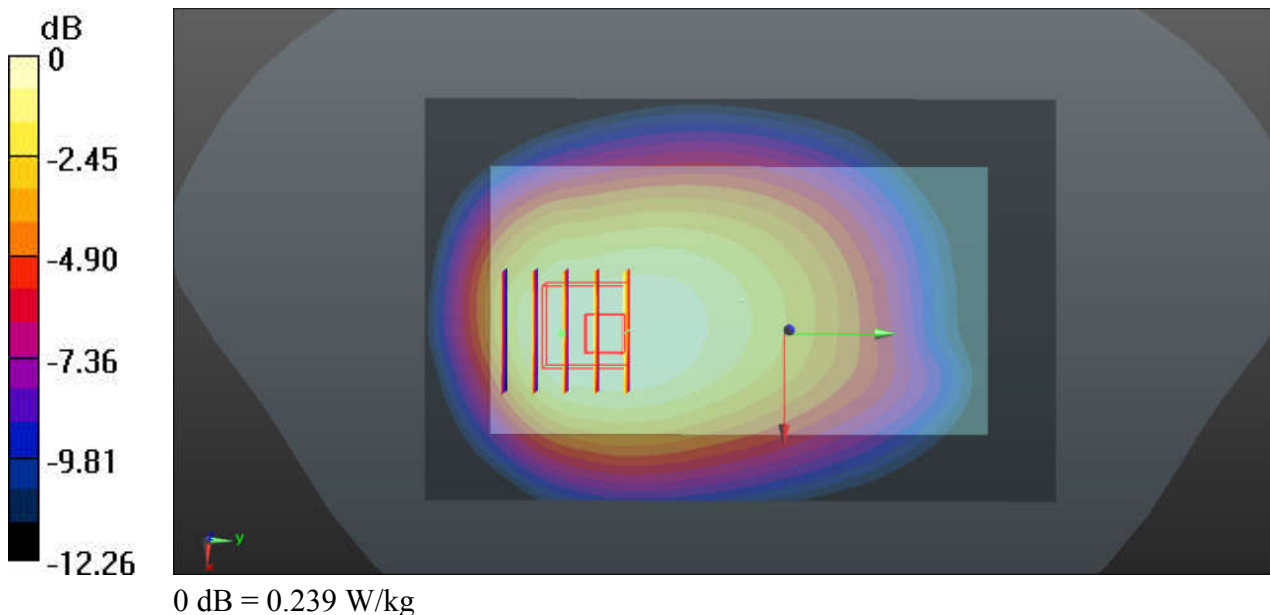
Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 707.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: MSL\_750\_171023 Medium parameters used:  $f = 707.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.93$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.88$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(10.29, 10.29, 10.29); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch23095/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.239 W/kg

**Ch23095/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 1.135 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.260 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.198 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.139 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.235 W/kg



## 29\_LTE Band 5\_10M\_QPSK\_1RB\_0Offset\_Back\_10mm\_Ch20525

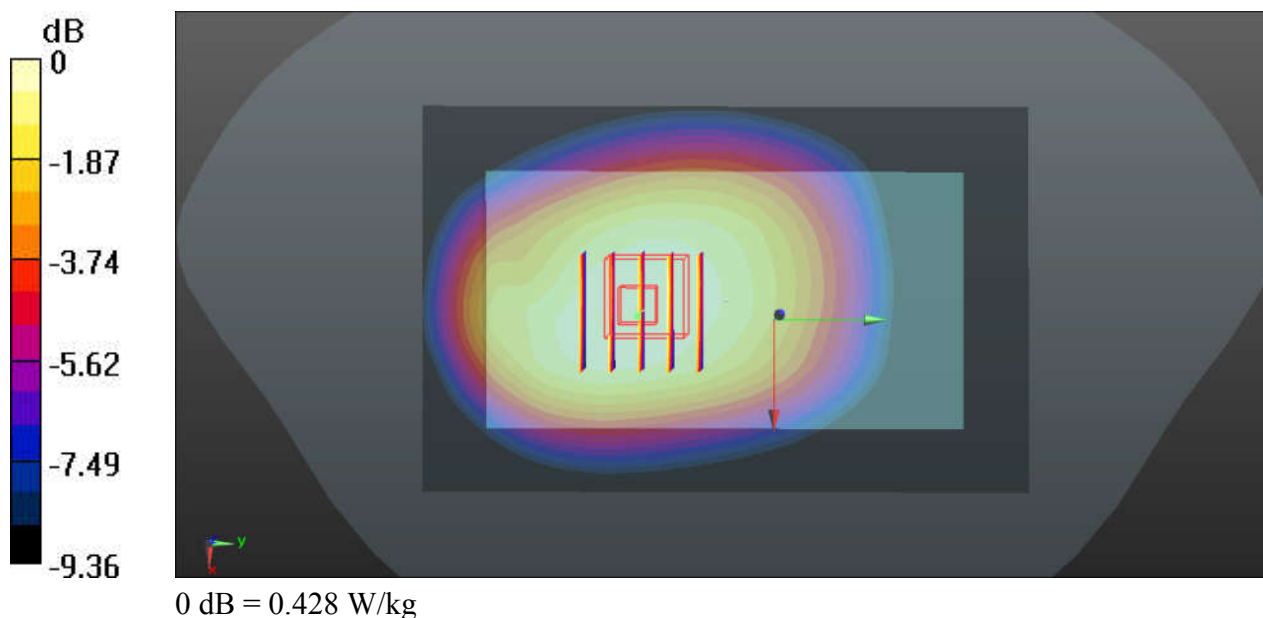
Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium: MSL\_835\_171022 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.002$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.071$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(10.34, 10.34, 10.34); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch20525/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.437 W/kg

**Ch20525/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
 Reference Value = 2.154 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.470 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.375 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.287 W/kg**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.428 W/kg



### 30\_LTE Band 4\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_0Offset\_Front\_10mm\_Ch20175

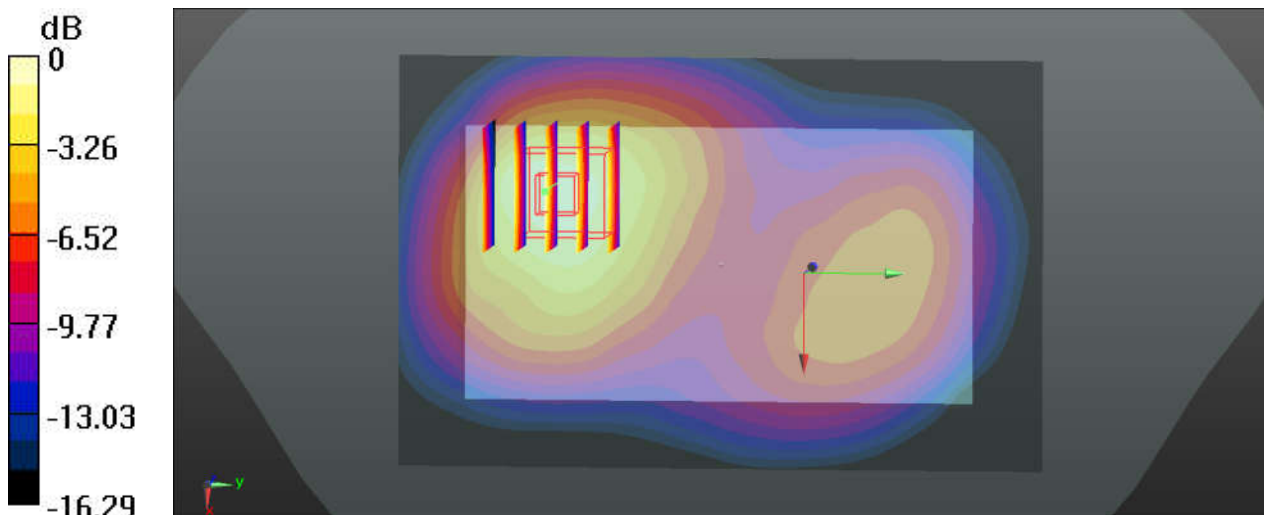
Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: MSL\_1750\_171024 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1732.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.497$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.196$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(8.58, 8.58, 8.58); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch20175/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.785 W/kg

**Ch20175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 1.711 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.932 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.605 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.371 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.778 W/kg



0 dB = 0.785 W/kg



### 31\_LTE Band 2\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_0Offset\_Back\_10mm\_Ch18700

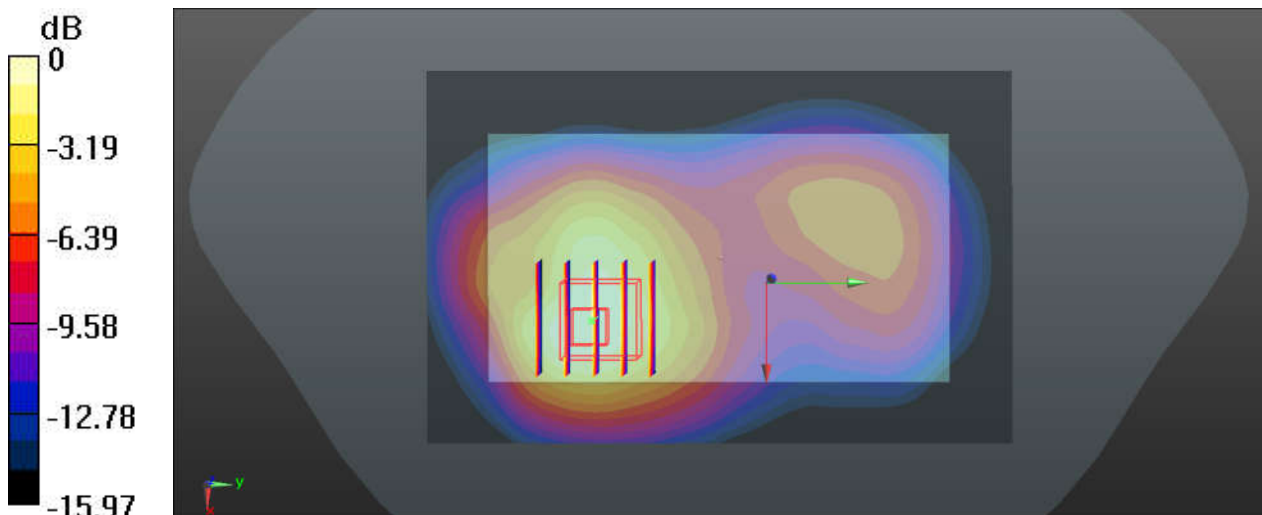
Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: MSL\_1900\_171023 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1860$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.492$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.094$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch18700/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.807 W/kg

**Ch18700/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 1.365 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.932 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.584 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.345 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.761 W/kg



0 dB = 0.761 W/kg

### 32\_LTE Band 7\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_0Offset\_Front\_10mm\_Ch21350

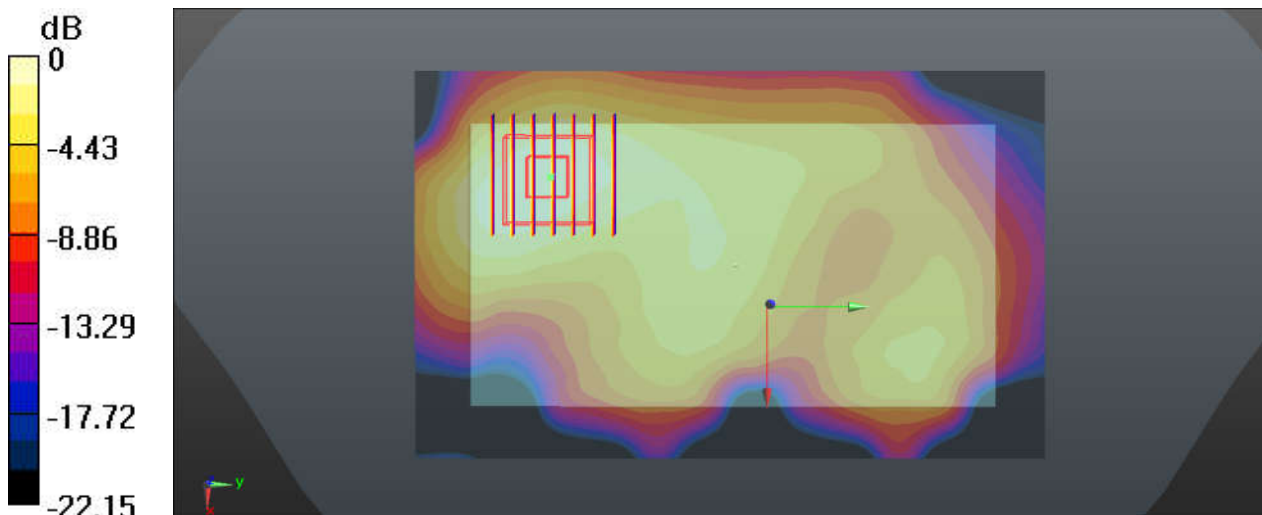
Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: MSL\_2600\_171026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2560$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.161$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.038$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(7.62, 7.62, 7.62); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch21350/Area Scan (81x131x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.230 W/kg

**Ch21350/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 0.6180 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.320 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.173 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.092 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.244 W/kg



0 dB = 0.230 W/kg

### 33\_ WLAN2.4GHz\_802.11b 1Mbps\_Front\_10mm\_Ch11

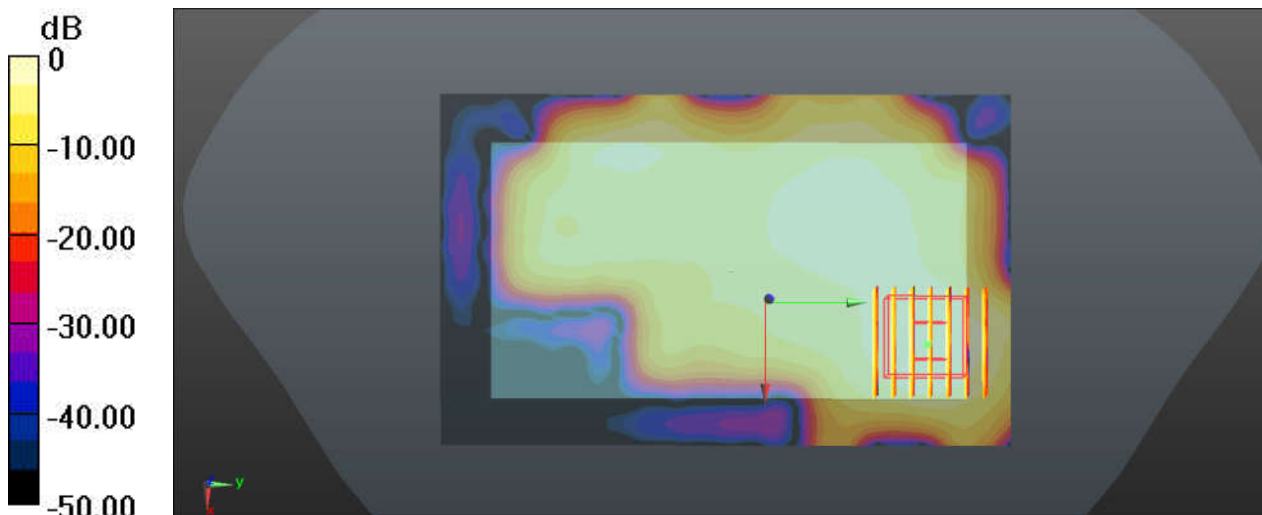
Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.  
Medium: MSL\_2450\_171026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.964$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.623$ ;  
 $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3958; ConvF(7.72, 7.72, 7.72); Calibrated: 2016.12.12;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1386; Calibrated: 2017.07.20
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Ch11/Area Scan (81x131x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0648 W/kg

**Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 0.3790 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0870 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.046 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.022 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0660 W/kg





**Appendix C. DASYS Calibration Certificate**

The DASYS calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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中国认可  
国际互认  
校准  
CALIBRATION  
CNAS L0570

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com <http://www.chinattl.cn>

Client

Sporton-CN

Certificate No: Z16-97222

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D750V3 - SN: 1099

Calibration Procedure(s):  
FD-Z11-003-01  
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: November 21, 2016

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04771)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04771)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 26, 2016

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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## Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.8 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.10 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.28 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.41 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.58 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.5	0.96 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.5 $\pm$ 6 %	0.95 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.16 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.71 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.46 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.88 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.2Ω- 3.60jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.7dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.5Ω- 3.23jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.7dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.020 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 11.21.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1099**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.906 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 41.82$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(10.01, 10.01, 10.01); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

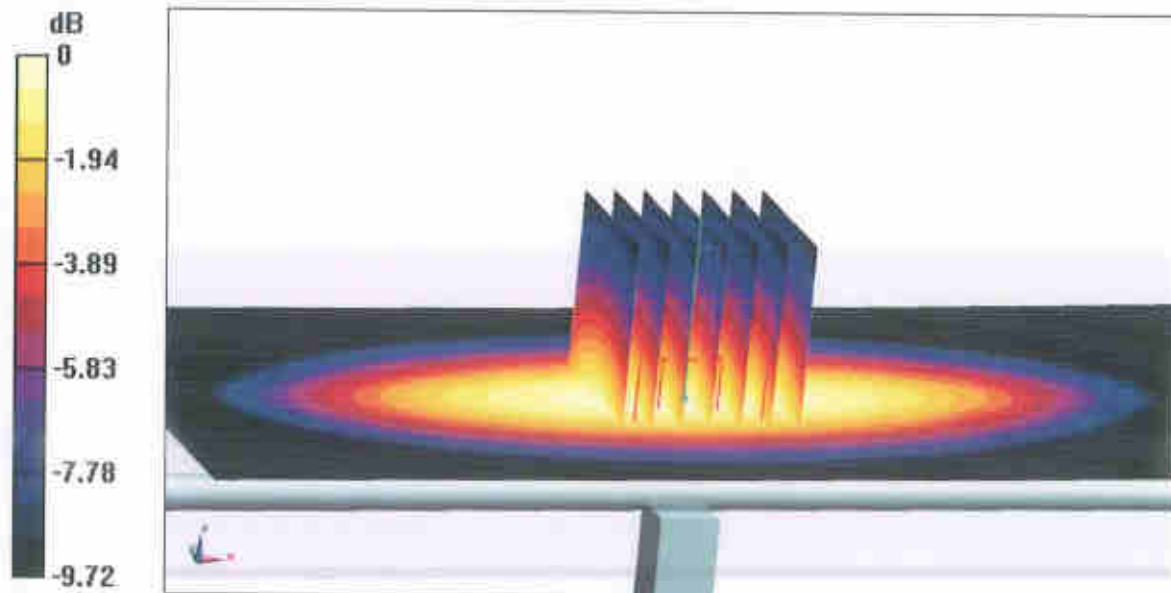
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.09 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.41 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.64 W/kg

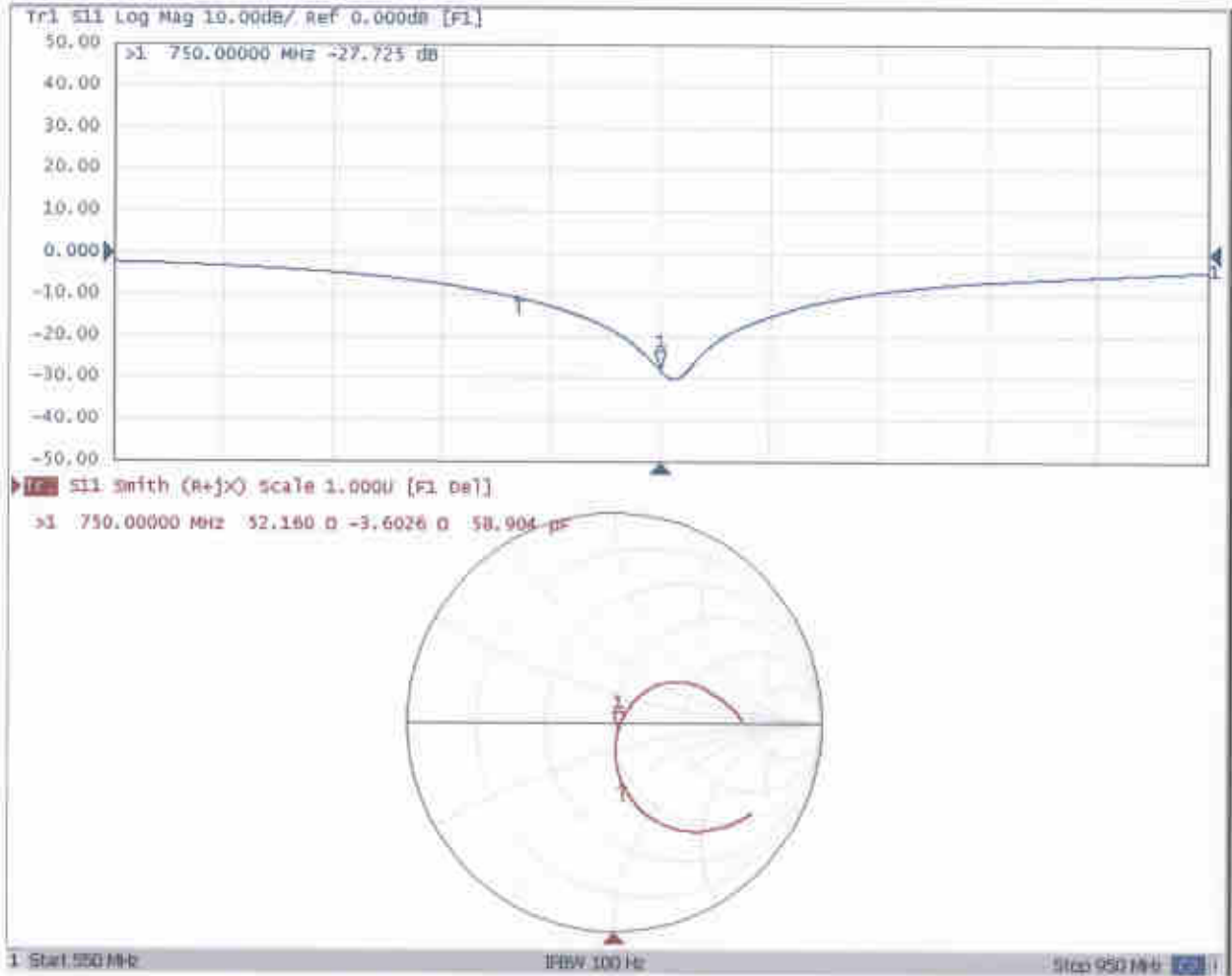


**0 dB = 2.64 W/kg = 4.22 dBW/kg**



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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### DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 11.21.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1099**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.945$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.47$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(9.83, 9.83, 9.83); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

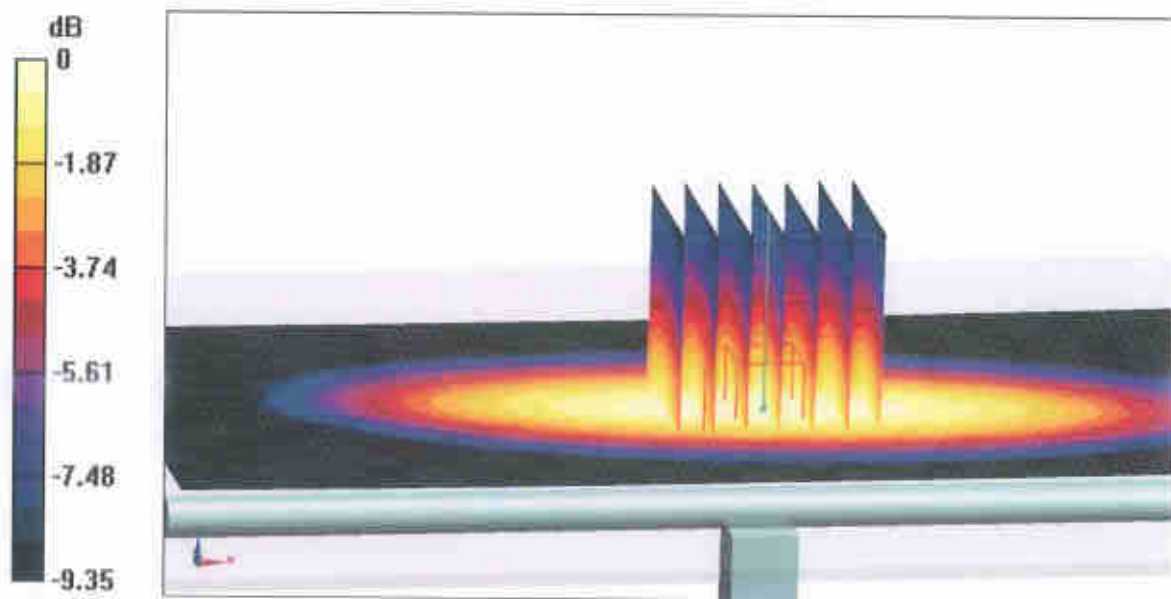
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.79 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.10 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.46 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.69 W/kg

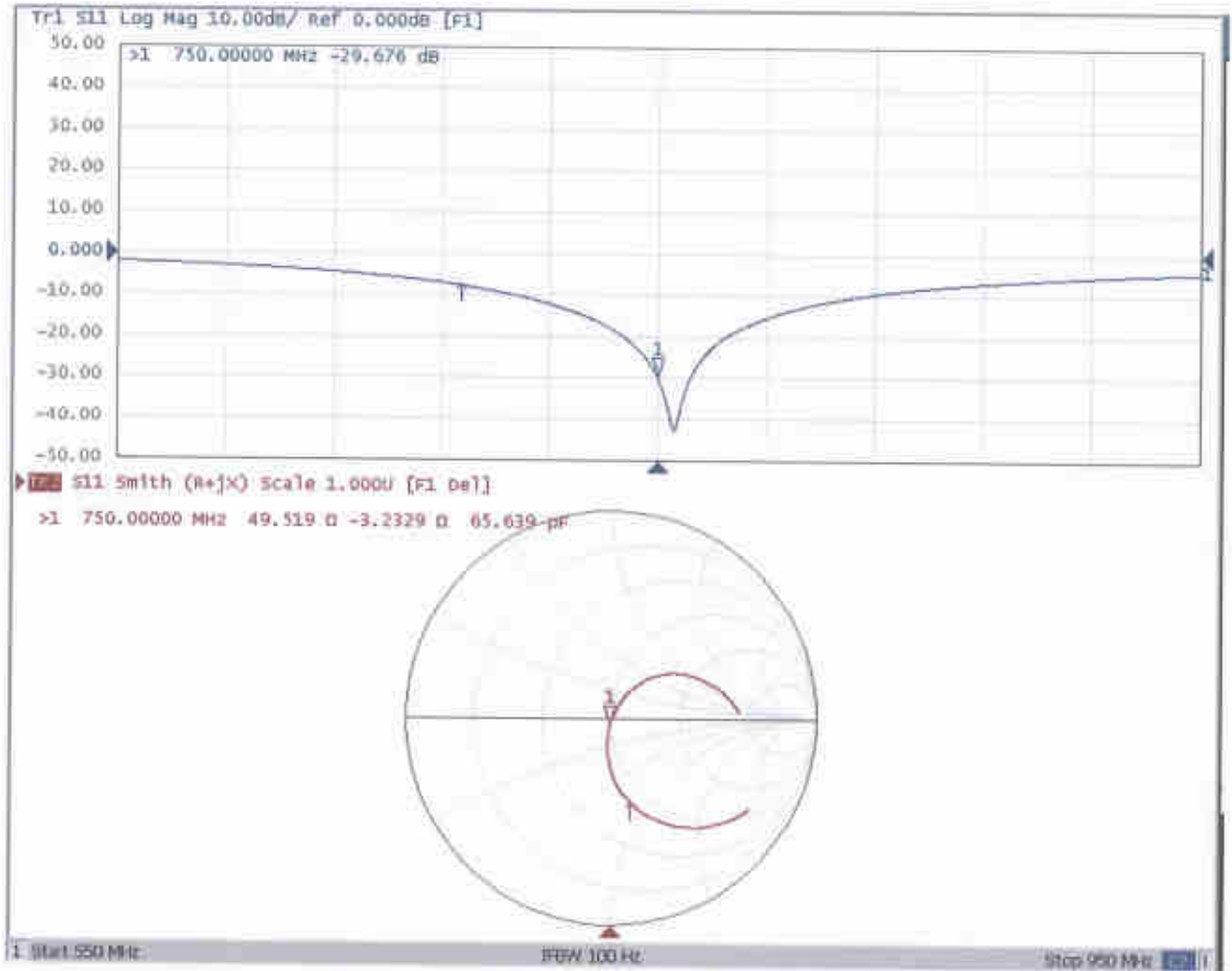


**0 dB = 2.69 W/kg = 4.30 dBW/kg**



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client

**Sporton-CN**

Certificate No: **Z16-97224**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D835V2 - SN: 4d162**

Calibration Procedure(s): **FD-Z11-003-01**  
**Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 22, 2016**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 26, 2016

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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### Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.4 $\pm$ 6 %	0.92 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.36 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.31 mW /g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.55 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.13 mW /g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.2 $\pm$ 6 %	0.95 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.39 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.64 mW /g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.41 mW /g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.0Ω- 2.13jΩ
Return Loss	- 32.6dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.0Ω- 3.53jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.7dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.326 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 11.22.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d162**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.916$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.41$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(9.82, 9.82, 9.82); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

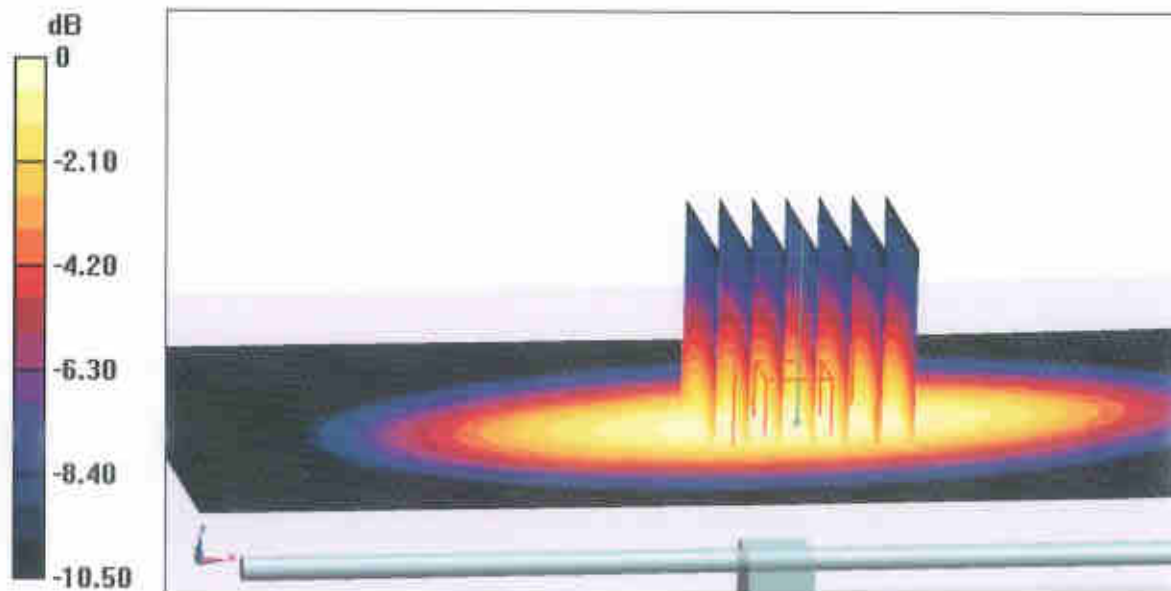
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.15V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.53 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.36 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.00 W/kg

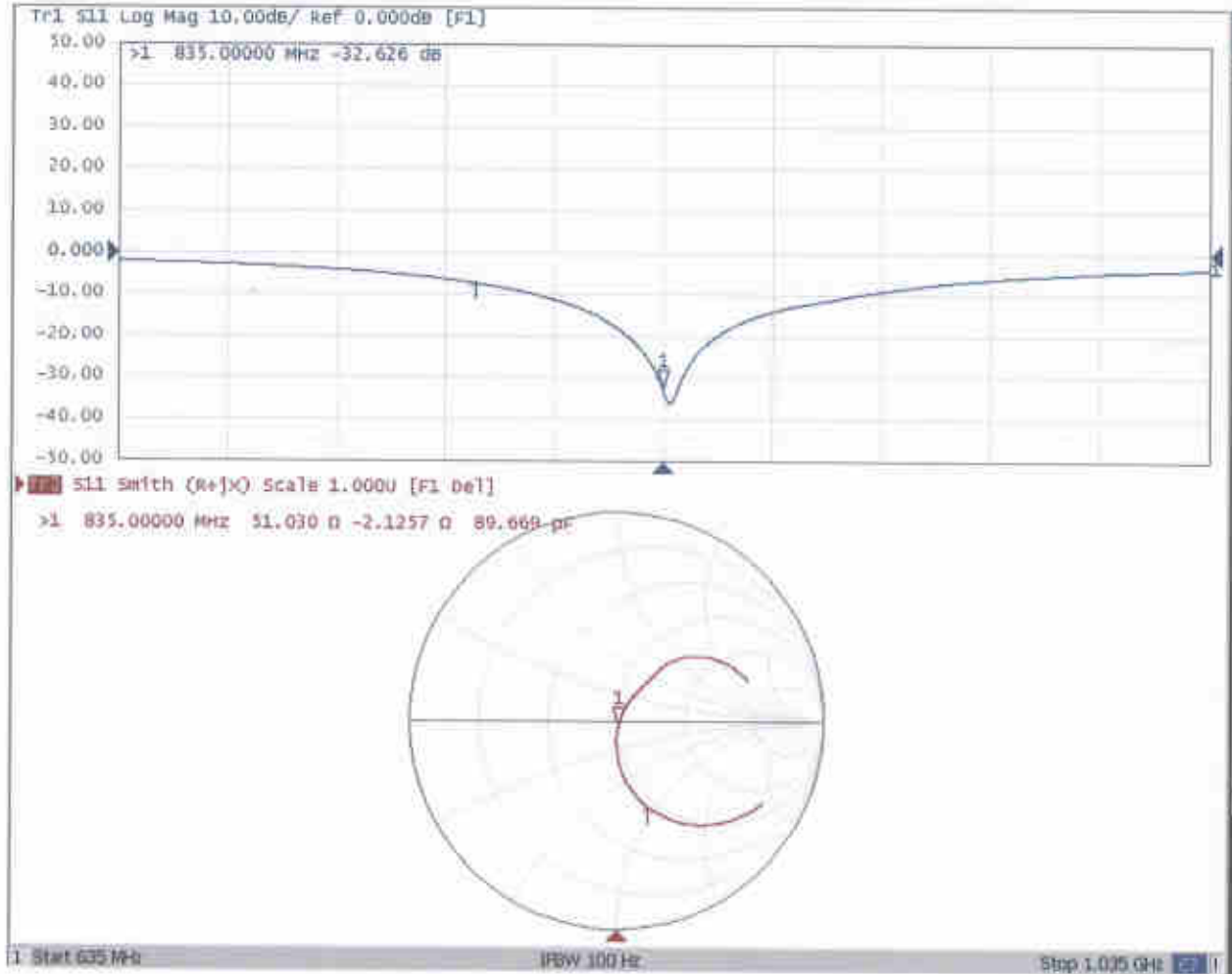


0 dB = 3.00 W/kg = 4.77 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 11.22.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d162**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.954$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.22$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(9.5,9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

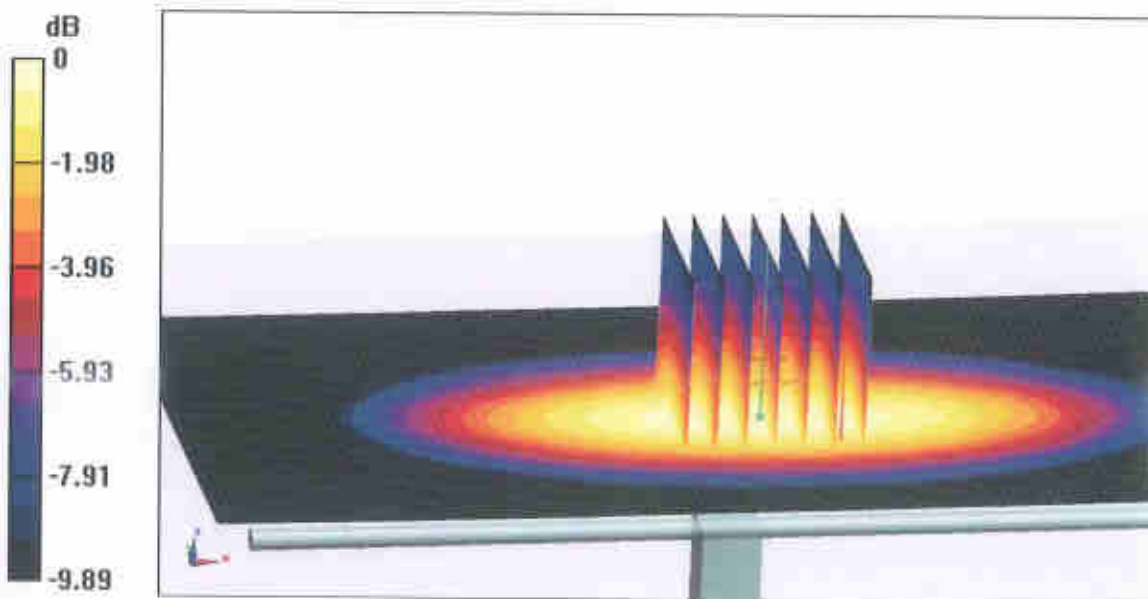
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.01 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.99 W/kg

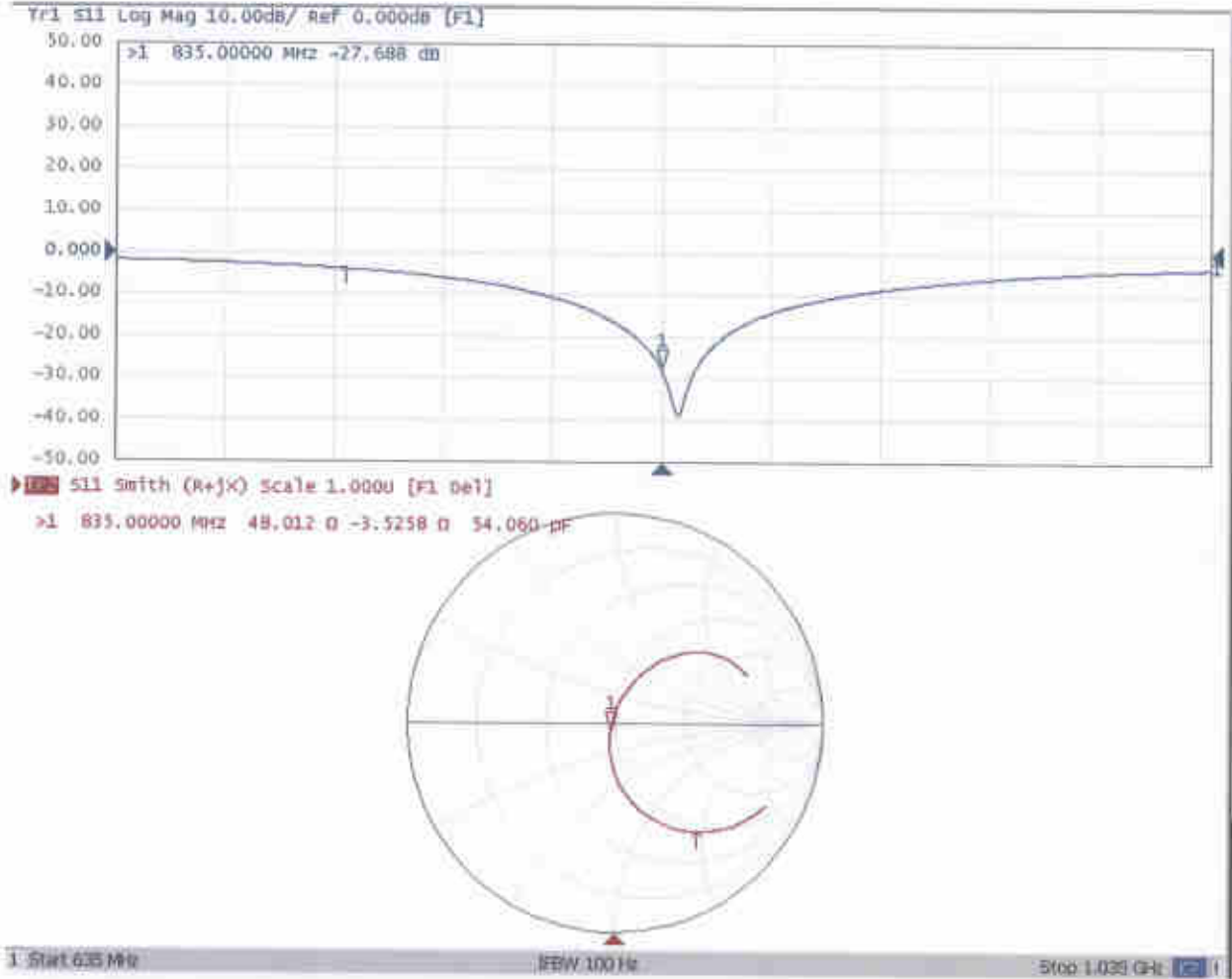


0 dB = 2.99 W/kg = 4.76 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **Sporton-CN**

Certificate No: **Z16-97226**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1069**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FD-Z11-003-01**  
**Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 23, 2016**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 27, 2016

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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### Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.8 ± 6 %	1.36 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.34 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>37.5 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)</b>
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.01 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.1 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.5 ± 6 %	1.51 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.55 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>37.7 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)</b>
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.13 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.3 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)</b>



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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.1Ω+ 0.48jΩ
Return Loss	- 39.9dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.5Ω+ 0.42jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.5dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.101 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 11.23.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1069**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.357$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.79$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(8.25, 8.25, 8.25); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

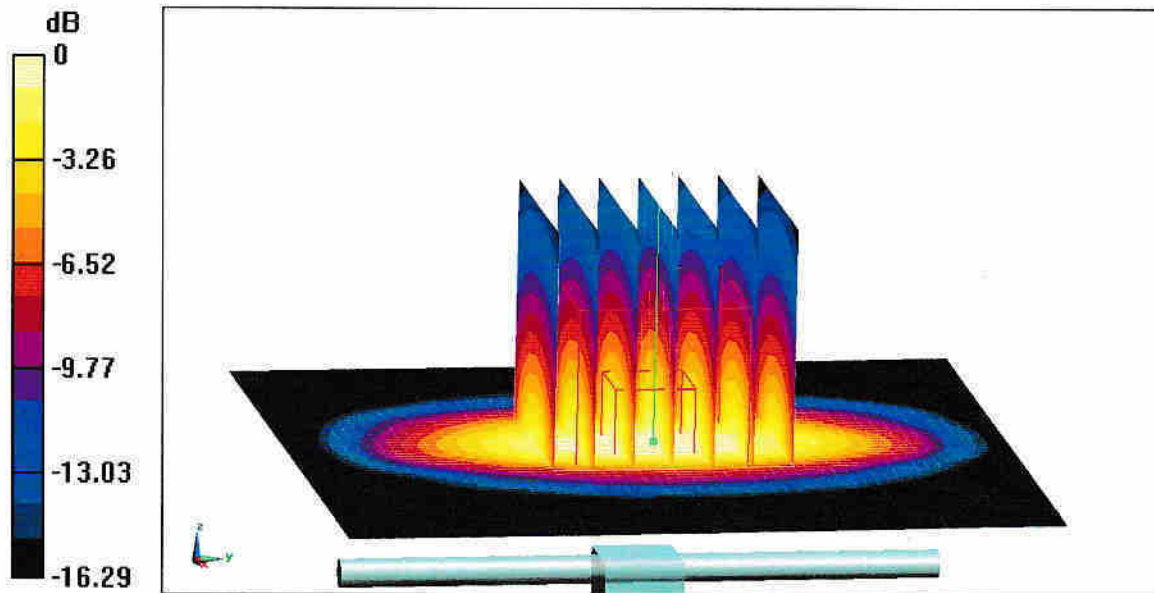
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 100.3V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.01 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.2 W/kg

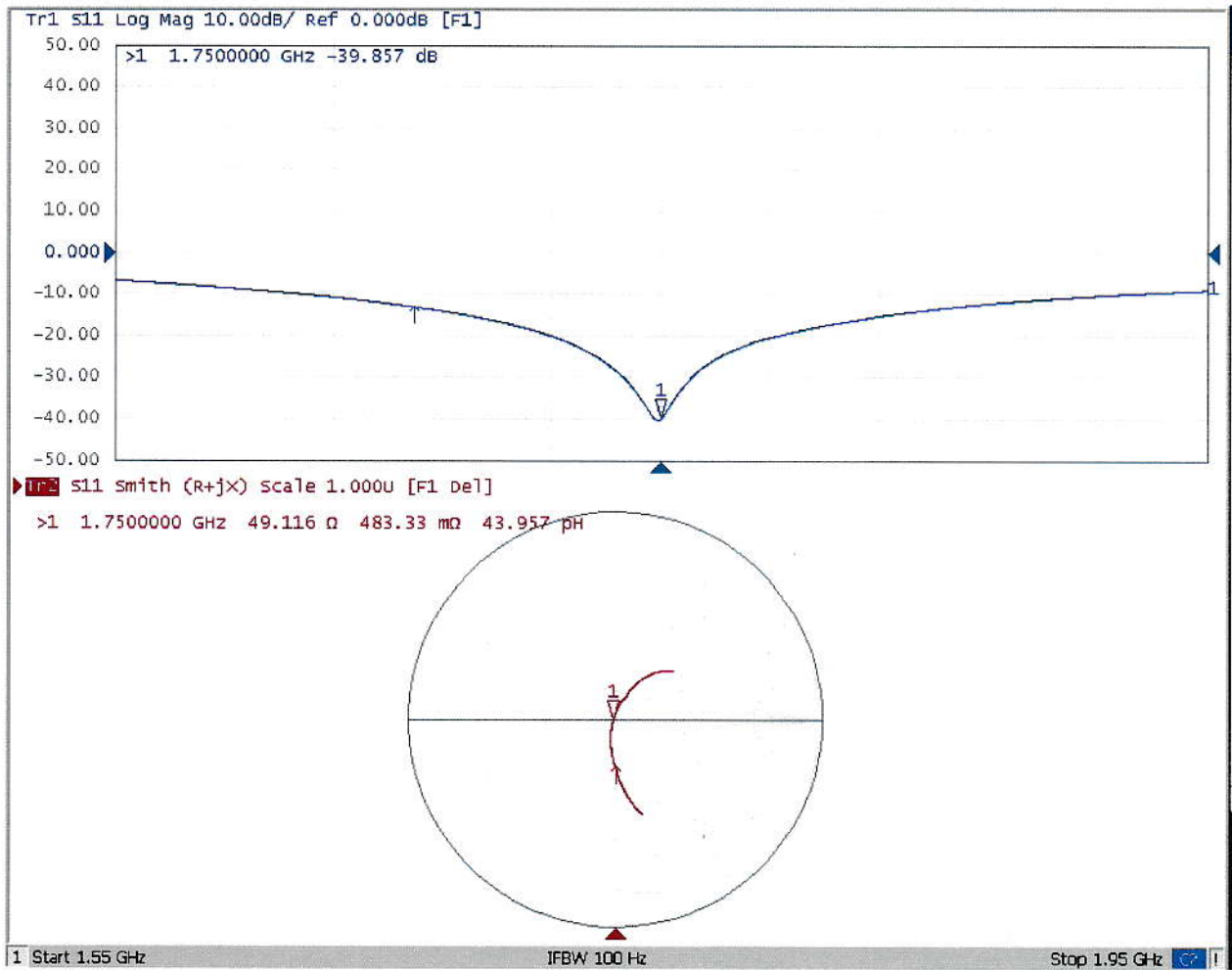


**0 dB = 13.2 W/kg = 11.21 dBW/kg**



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 11.23.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1069**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.514$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.45$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.92, 7.92, 7.92); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

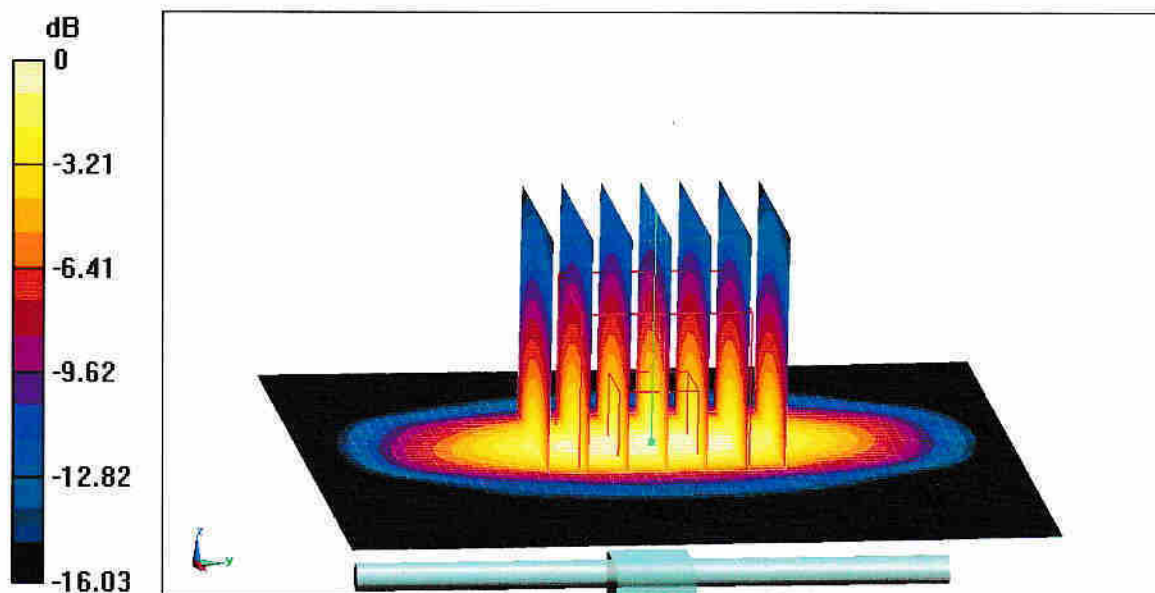
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 94.60 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.55 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.4 W/kg

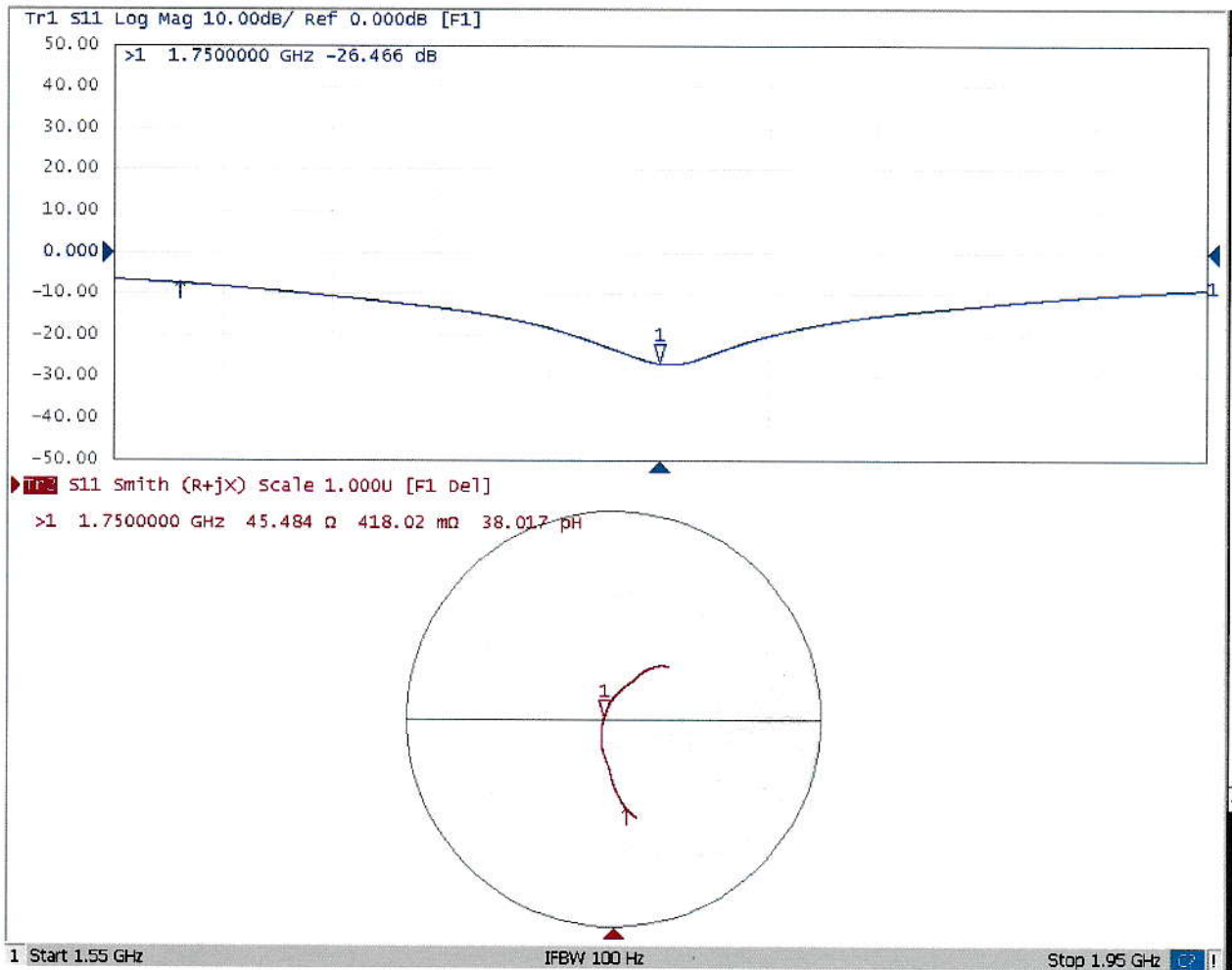


**0 dB = 13.4 W/kg = 11.27 dBW/kg**



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client

**Sporton-CN**

Certificate No:

**Z16-97230**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d182**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FD-Z11-003-01  
 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 24, 2016**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 27, 2016

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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### Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.43 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.0 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.23 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.53 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.8 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.6Ω+ 5.15jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.0dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.2Ω+ 6.18jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.7dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.086 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 11.24.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d182

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.426$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.35$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

#### System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

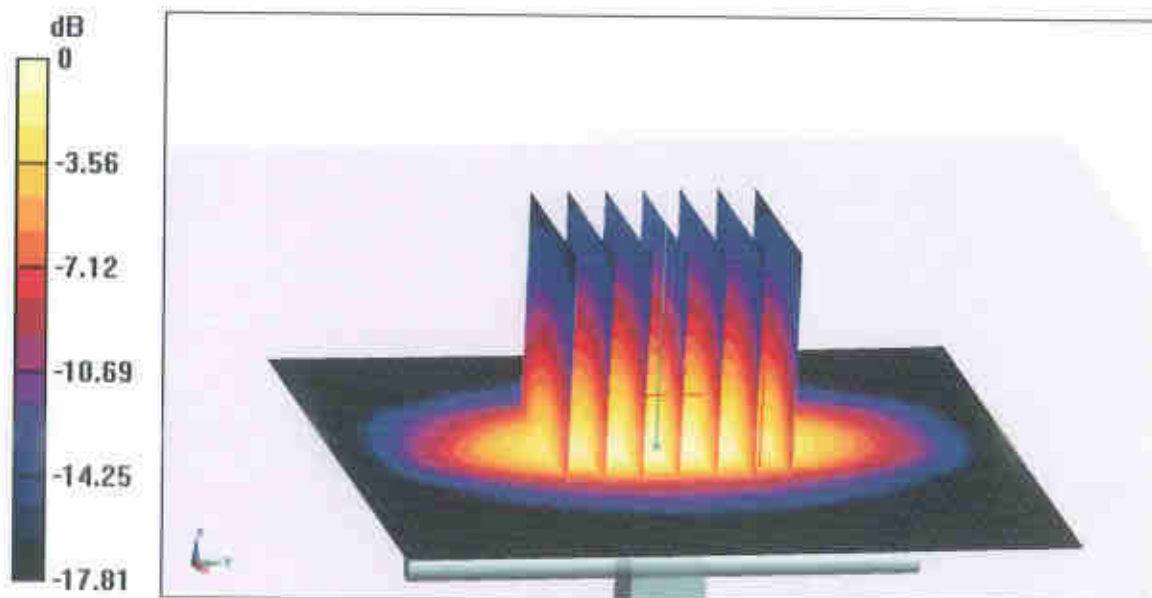
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 102.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.23 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.5 W/kg

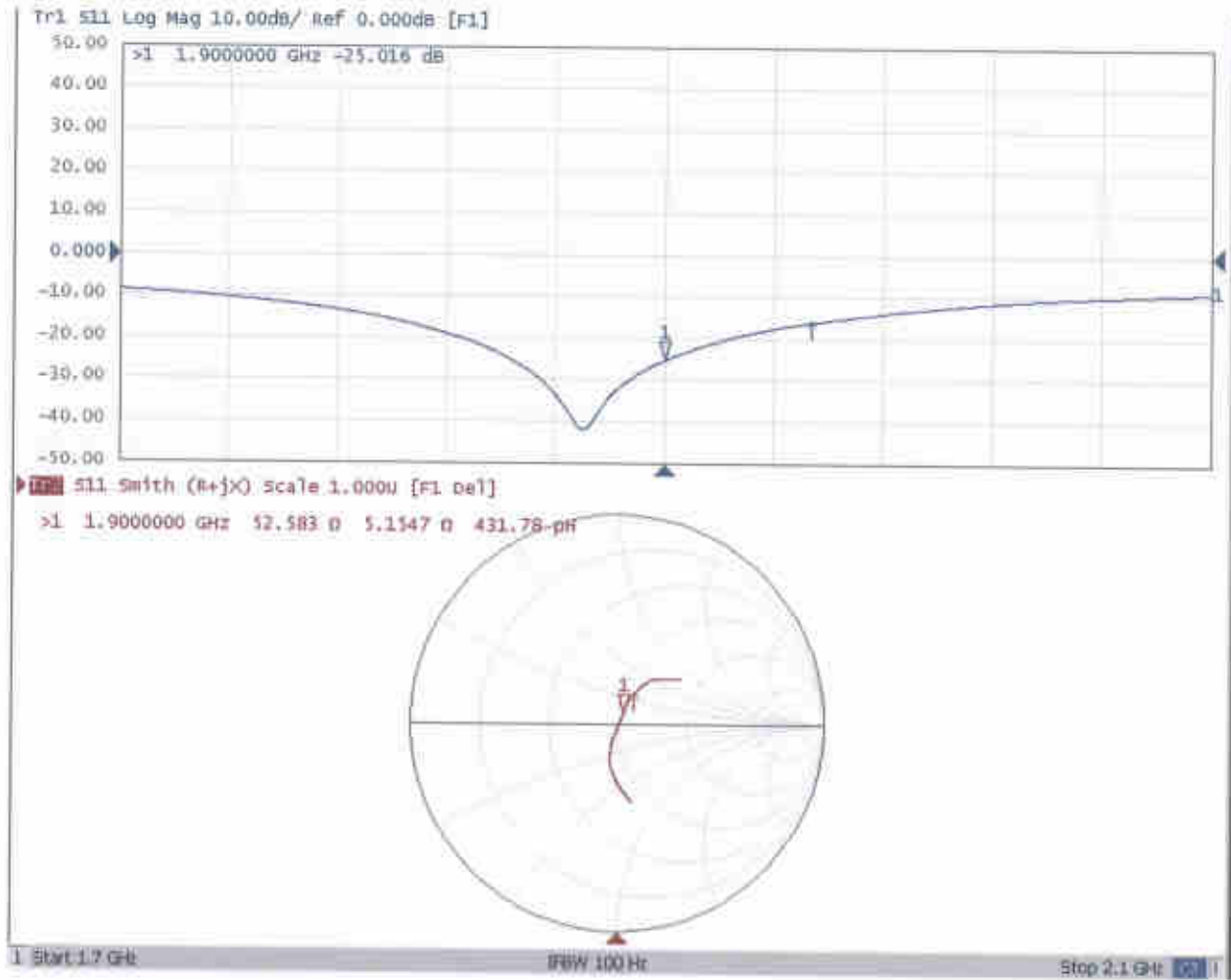


0 dB = 14.5 W/kg = 11.61 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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### DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 11.23.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d182**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.531$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.57$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

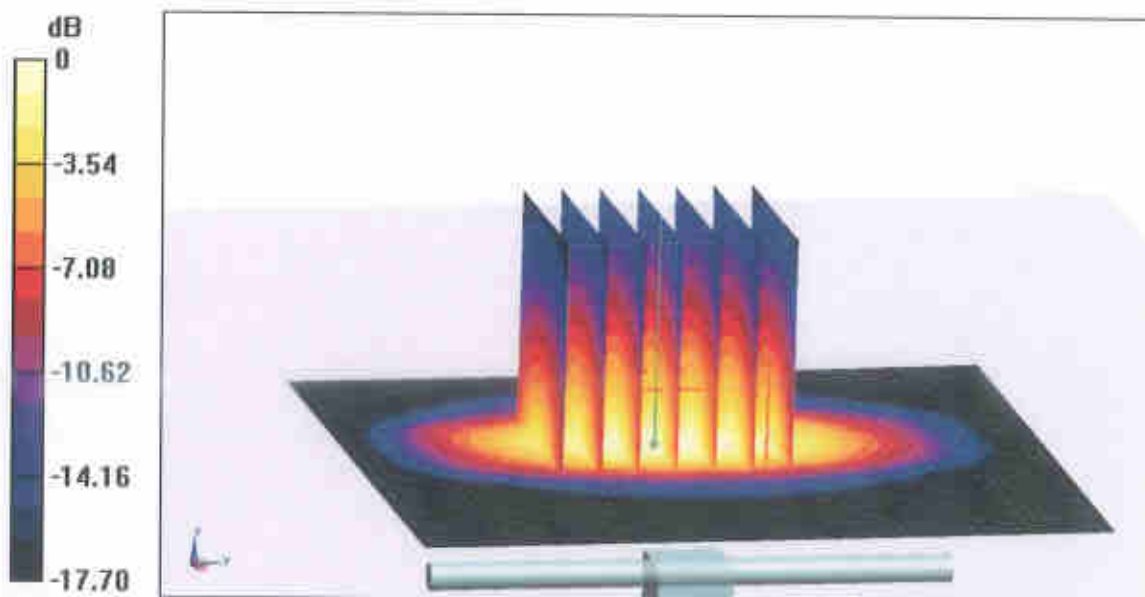
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 95.33 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 W/kg

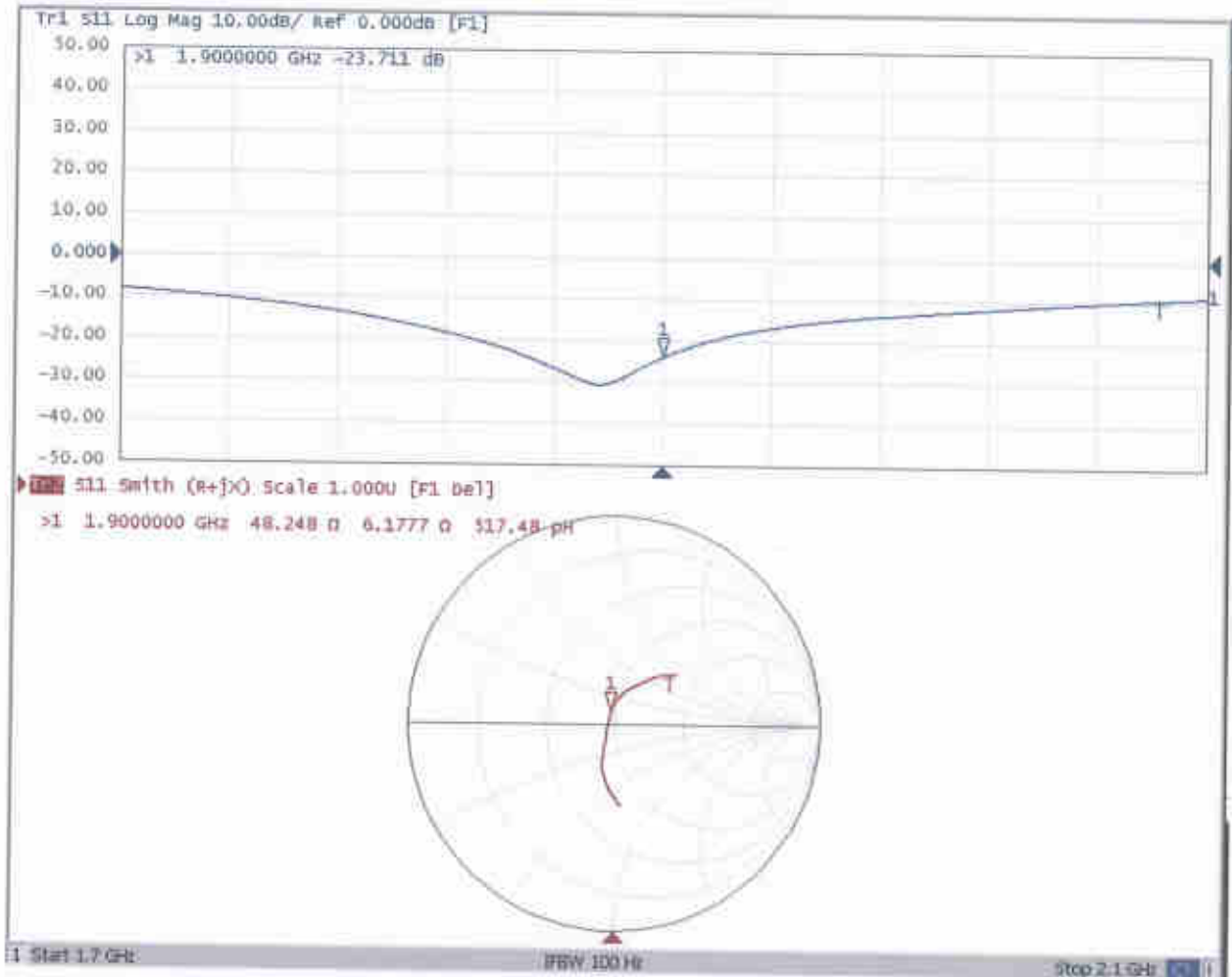


0 dB = 14.6 W/kg = 11.64 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client

**Sporton\_SZ**

Certificate No:

**Z17-97044**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D2450V2 - SN: 924

Calibration Procedure(s)

FD-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

March 21, 2017

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	23-Jan-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan17)	Jan-18
DAE4	SN 777	22-Aug-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97138)	Aug-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00286)	Jan-18
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00285)	Jan-18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: March 25, 2017

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor  $k=2$ , which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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### Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.0 ± 6 %	1.77 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>52.4 mW / g ± 20.8 % (k=2)</b>
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.04 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.3 mW / g ± 20.4 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.3 ± 6 %	1.93 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>50.5 mW / g ± 20.8 % (k=2)</b>
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.86 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.5 mW / g ± 20.4 % (k=2)</b>



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## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9Ω+ 3.77jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.3dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.3Ω+ 4.18jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.8dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.260 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

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